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CULTURAL INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN GERMANY (ON THE MATERIALS OF “DIE WELT” AND “DER SPIEGEL”)

В статье рассматривается вопрос культурной интеграции беженцев в Германии через призму образовательной системы и межэтнического взаимодействия коренного населения и мигрантов (на примере немецких изданий «Die Welt» и «Der Spiegel»).

Ключевые слова: культурная интеграция, беженцы, образовательная система, языковой барьер

The article raises the issue of cultural integration of refugees in Germany through the prism of the educational system and interethnic interaction of indigenous people and migrants. The analysis of the problem is made on the basis of two editions “Die Welt” and “Der Spiegel”

Keywords: cultural integration, refugees, educational system, language barrier

Today the problem of migration movement in the countries of Western Europe becomes a pan-European scale of the crisis. It's caused by military conflicts, terrorism, financial and social crisis in the world's countries. Most of the refugees represent the population of the Middle East because of the military conflicts in Syria, Libya, Afghanistan, Iraq and Ukraine. One of the reasons for mass migration is the demographic growth in the countries of North Africa and the Arab world. The growth and influence of the migration question leads to inter-ethnic conflicts and uncertainties in the world system. Such words as «ethnic identity», «multiculturalism», «cultural assimilation» become popular in the media. Modern Germany is one of the most loyal and open countries for the refugees. According to BAMF over the last two years, more than 1 million refugees arrived in Germany. German society wants to integrate migrants into its environment through education, professional reorganization.

The educational side of the integration process is covered diversely, both from the German side and from the position of refugees. The German Children's Union

and the German government came to an important consensus: the creation of special classes for refugees. The number of specialized educational institutions is growing every month. Problems arise with the socio-psychological adaptation of children from refugee families: issues of ethnic and cultural differences. As a result, there is not only a cultural, but also a language barrier between teachers and parents. The author of the article “All refugees will sit down at their desks” T. Witzthum interviewed a person teaching German. The main difficulty lies in the unwillingness of parents to integrate with their families in the German environment. Other problems are the language barrier, the illiteracy, the lack of education. For refugees older than 18 years old language courses are organized. Integration is possible because the motivation is great - to find a job and stay in Germany.

Due to cultural differences in food, customs, clothing and religion, refugees try to unite in groups, create their own enclaves in which they will continue to follow their canons and not retreat from the Koran.

Joint activities unite different nations with their cultural values. A lot of articles are devoted to joint activities of refugees and Germans, contributing to the cultural integration of the former into the German environment. For example, in the article "Locals and refugees are engaged in gardening" in the north of Eisenach, they cultivate vegetables, fruits and flowers together.

The main difference between the refugees and Germans lies in the position of a man and a woman in Muslim families. The features of life in refugee families are demonstrated in the article "A new form of civil racism in Bad Godesberg". The Patriarchy is in families: men are at the head of the family, women are at the bottom of the hierarchy.

The events in Cologne contributed to the explicit and implicit expression of a negative media assessment of the refugees. And now Germany is talking about the psychology of an Arab man. For this purpose, special books were published and courses on sexual morality by Arab men were organized. At additional courses, refugees learn to question archaic patterns of their customs, to oppose force.

The coverage of everyday life and education problems of refugees takes a dominant position under the heading "Refugees" in the newspaper "Die Welt". The interviewees are members of German and refugee families, teachers and experts from specialized institutions. In analytical materials journalists use interviews with social workers and lawyers as an expert opinion. Journalists who highlight the problem of the relationship between the male and female population focus on the issue that lies in the development of male power over women. The authors of the articles are trying to find a solution to the conflict in the gender sphere.

As in the newspaper "Die Welt", the magazine "Der Spiegel" addresses the problem of jobs and vocational education

among refugees. According to a survey, conducted by the Munich Economic Research Institute, only 7% of German enterprises have hired refugees in the past two years. The barrier of increasing their number is the language barrier and professional qualifications of refugees. The problem of linguistic affiliation is solved with the help of educational courses, and professional skills are acquired using the "learning by doing" method.

Germans can be divided into two equal categories, those who adhere to the "Welcome" setting and those who violently oppose the arrival and integration of refugees. The latter give rise to difficult situations of relations between German schoolchildren and refugees. In order to simplify the period of social and psychological adaptation, conversations with adults are conducted in order to create a positive attitude in the integration process.

The labor market is not open to all people with an immigrant background, so three times as many Muslims live on unemployment benefits than the indigenous people of Germany. Many of them are self-employed. The trend is progressing from generation to generation, depending on the transfer payments of unemployment benefits.

The article "Syrian refugee at the University of Marburg" presents an interview with Jesser Natafayi, a refugee studying medicine in Marburg. He likes the German mentality, their culture and language. Yesser belongs to the number of refugees who wants to stay in Germany and, therefore, takes a course of integration into German society. However, the racism is gaining momentum.

Many Germans provide tremendous help and support to people in trouble. We are talking about the admission of refugees to German families. So, for example, in the material by K. Rudlink "Refugees in German families: Children leave home,

we have a place” two families adopted two young men. During the cultural exchange, learning German is better than in language courses. Refugees are getting used to German cuisine: couscous, sausages, dumplings, asparagus.

The areas in which refugees live are the most criminal among the rest of Germany. In a confidential report, law enforcement officers proceed from the information of the magazine “Der Spiegel” that the influx of refugees will lead to an increase in crime.

The problem of the daily life and education of refugees in Germany occupies a leading place in the pages of the magazine “Der Spiegel”. Covering the problem of everyday life in integration processes, the weekly creates an image of a migrant and his behavior patterns. The headlines of the weekly are metaphorical. On the basis of life stories, an image of a migrant is formed as an ordinary person. Expert

opinions are presented in interviews with project managers, theater directors and law representatives.

The problem of refugees is in the period from the beginning of 2015 to the end of 2016 was one of the most discussed and controversial on the pages of the media. Journalists created both a negative image of migrants using negatively-colored semantics, and a positive image of strong personalities.

Throughout the migration conflict, the German media actively covered all the events directly related to it. Forming the agenda, the media models the image of a migrant. Under the influence of the editorial policy, requests of the audience and personal qualities of the journalist, not only the accepted attitudes are transmitted, but these stereotypes are transformed, which promotes inter-ethnic communication in the media environment.

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